

WOES OF A PRISONER.

Hard Time Finding a Road Out of Dixie. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Our regiment engaged the enemy on the Chattahoochee River near Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1864, fighting Armstrong's Brigade of Cavalry, with artillery support. We drove it across the river, receiving the cheers of Gen. Stoneman for gallantry.

We had a beautiful silk flag, presented to our regiment by the ladies of Mt. Clements, which I had the honor to carry on that occasion, and with no small amount of pride I found myself in front of our line-of-battle, in an open field, with the colors waving in the air, when one of the officers hurriedly rode up to me and ordered me off the ground with "that rag." saying that it would be the means of killing more of our men than it was rebels to shoot at

I was much chagrined and my pride hurt as I carried it back to our camp-ground, where I immediately borrowed a Spencer rifle of one of the men who was sick in camp, and vowed that I would have a hand in the next move, whatever it might be, as the boys had jeered at me when I carried the colors off. I think my bravery consisted mainly of pride. I had not long to wait, for we soon were off on that memorable Stoneman raid to Macon. At Clinton, on Sunday, July 31, an engage-

ment took place. In the morning we advanced some distance, and believing the rebs to be in some force our boys were ordered to dismount and prepare to fight on foot. A line-of-battle was formed, and a part of our men, including myself, sent out on the skirmish-line

It occurred to me that there might be some Johnnies there. I jumped back a few paces, intending to fire through the fence and stir them up if there were any there, and then fall on the ground behind the brush to learn

the result. I brought my gun to my face and just started to pull, when a bullet came from behind the fence, and well aimed at my head, struck the muzzle of my gun, following the outside of the barrel, passing entirely through my left hand, tearing off the end of my right thumb, burning the right side of my face very sharply, breaking my gun-stock, and knocking me down. I jumped to my feet quickly and fired back into the fence, when half a dozen voices shouted:

"Halt! halt! you - Yankee." I turned to run and the bullets flew over and around me like hail, two passing through the lapel of my blouse and two more through the front part of my pants below the knee, without hitting me at all. I fell back to the line-of-battle, when our

Colonel asked me where I was hit. I replied: "By thunder, my gun-stock is split in two." I afterwards learned the Colonel was quite pleased with my answer. I lay on the ground while a young Surgeon probed my wound. I fell asleep and did not awake until near sunset. I looked around me and saw nothing but Confederate soldiers. I went to a house nearby and found it filled with wounded Union soldiers, and there met Dr. Robertson, Surgeon of our regiment. I asked him what all this meant. He replied: "Stoneman has surrendered. Where have you been?" "Out there on the ground, asleep," I replied. "Well, he exclaimed, "if you could sleep there you could sleep in Bedlam, for the hardest of the fighting has been there, and that ground has been taken and retaken by both parties." The fact was I was extremely fired before I was wounded, and add to that the loss of blood it will explain why I slept so well.

I asked the Doctor if there would be anything dishonorable or unbecoming a soldier to try to escape after being surrendered up by a superior officer. He said he was not prepared to answer such a question, and I must decide for myself what it was best for

"Well, Doctor, said I, "I haven't surrendered yet, and I am going to get out of

I overheard an old colored man telling about a wagon-road over through the woods, and I called him out one side and told him he knew the way and must help me through the guards and the woods. At first he hesitated, but I insisted, telling him he must, and if he did not I would make him trouble.

He reluctantly consented, saying his master would stripe his back, but after I told him that he could get back before daylight, we started and easily slipped the guards. We soon got lost in the woods, and fearing treachery on the part of my colored friend I sent him home and wandered alone until daylight, when I found the road, but it was filled with rebel soldiers. I hid in the cornfield near a house and soon

attracted the attention of another colored friend, who promised to bring me some food when he came back. He then directed me very kind. But when in sight of her house I was obliged to cross an open field and was discovered by some rebel cavalrymen. A half dozen of them came riding up to me, and with drawn revolvers claimed me as their used as a hospital for rebel soldiers, of whom there was a house full.

I was taken to Macon, and into the bospital on the Oglethorpe Fair Grounds. Here I found a lot of our boys

slaughter-house nearby, and having a small be laboring under a mistake, when he amount of change, purchased at different speaks of Rousseau's scattered command at times refuse meat, such as beef's tail for sound or a "meat," paying each time 50 cents. soup, or a "meat," paying each time 50 cents | dan. for that class of meat. I suppose we strayed Let us refer to history. Bragg had made a little too much to suit the rebels and they a furious onslaught upon McCook's extreme placed guards around us.

matches. Carson visited the fair-grounds son so heavily as to sweep the latter's men often to witness drill and dress parade of a completely from the field. rebel regiment organizing there, and I had Reserves, commanded by a Col. Cummings.

I waited until after roll-call in the evening. walking on a plank sidewalk heard someone damage.

corner beside a wagon-road all day and charge. What remained of his divison had watched the rebels going to the river to fish. | been taken near the Nashville pike. Toward night I started in search of a boat,

and luckily found one.

was now on, down to where it emptied into the Altamaha, and thence directly to our men. Although I was entirely alone, and dare not speak to a human being, I felt encouraged, and began to think of home and

friends. The current was swift, and the boat made good time, while I sat in the hind end holdcutting off the tree. About midnight I came to a sudden curve

plenty of lights. I could not land on either bank, because of mire and canebrakes, so I halt. While passing under the bridge I ven- of Stone River in so close proximity. tured to take one long breath. As I merged from the other side of it I

evidently did not see me, and I was willing to be "let alone" again. I kept very still until another bend in the river took me out

when I deserted the boat and took to the shore. All at once I met a man on horseback, and two negroes with him. We were within a few feet of each other when we first met. He said to me: "Good morning, sir." I answered: 'Good morning." Then followed an array of queries, which I answered as well I could. He said: "You have told me a pretty good story, but I guess you are a Yankee." I asked him what made him think so. "Well, you have on some Yankee clothes, and you talk like a Yankee."

I then admitted it and appealed to his sympathies, telling him I was tired of the war, and only wanted to get home, and asked worth, as it only afforded a target for the him to let me go, as I was sick, wounded, and starved in prison; that I would not ask him to help me, telling him I would serve one of their boys in that way under the same cir-

rope and tied my hands together.

were carried off from the prison.

From Andersonville I was sent to Florence. I soon slipped the guards again, fell in with a comrade who was playing the same game, whose name I have forgotten. We lay in the woods all day and traveled at night. On house ahead, with woods beyond. We de- heroism. cided to stay in the woods that day, and I proposed that we leave the road and go who halted us, said he was on guard, and

we must go with him. My comrade said: "No, come on; no nigger can stop me." We started down the road all together. When

Two white men with double-barreled shotnegroes started in pursuit. As it was now broad daylight we concluded to give up. We were marched back to the house and and then a first-class breakfast. The lady miles. gave me a quantity of boiled sweet potatoes, and the men marched me back to prison. I never knew what became of my comrade.

I was put at some hard labor for several turned dark and I fell over upon my head and without trying to escape again. I told them I would try. In the meantime the prison had been finished and occupied by our men.

After many sickening experiences, on Nov. trollable impulse to jump straight up in the air and screech out a meaningless yell. I suppose it must have been an over supply of exuberance at the prospect before me of seeing home again.

on the commons. Next day went aboard a the rebel Gen. Iveson. boat, stripped off all our clothes, washed with soap and water, stepped across on an adjoining boat, dressed up in a full new suit of little town of Woodkinsville, having marched clothes, and started for "God's Country," as 20 miles. Here we halted some time to dehappy a set of men as men ever get to be in cide upon the best route. this world-C. A. WING, Sergeant, Co. C. 8th Mich.

Do You Have Asthma?

If you do, you will be glad to hear that the Africa, is reported a positive cure for the disto the house of an old lady, who he said was New York, have such faith in this new disease. The Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, covery that they are sending out free, by mail. large trial cases of Kola Compound to all sufferers from Asthma who send their name and address on a postal card. Write to them.

prisoner. I was taken to a church which was ROUSSEAU AND SHERIDAN. Discussion of Their Positions at the Battle

of Perryville. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Under the head lines of "Memoirs of Sheridan," Com-I went from the hospital a few times to a rade George W. Patton, 73d Ill., appears to

right before Van Cleve had even moved. By Then I began to plan to escape, and made advancing his troops until the line could a confidant of a citizen formerly of New overlap Johnson's force beyond the Frank-York by the name of Carson, who furnished | lin road, and suddenly deploying them from me with a pocket map of Georgia and some the woods, McCown had fallen upon John-

Cieburne's force moved upon Davis's Divislearned that it was called the 5th Ga. ion, which held its own against great odds, until Polk lent his aid, and the Confedrate cavalry gained the Federal rea; capturing and then slipped past the guard, and while the ammunition trains and inflicting great

Sheridan's Division met the enemy bravely. I began to swim across stream, but the cur- Planting its three batteries upon a hight it rent carried me down stream, and I narrowly peured into its assailant's ranks a most deescaped being captured by some rebels on a structive fire, but after three furious charges scow, but by great exertion I reached the the heavily-reinforced divisions of Polk and same shore again, got my clothes, and then Hardee had advanced more impetuously after a long detour lay down on the bottem of than before, and gained the ground. The an old boat in the swail, but the mosketos latter was not, however, given up until, the would not let me rest. Morning dawned ammunition having become exhausted, with and I could hear the drum-beat at the camp, no possibility of its then being replenished, and judged that I had only made a mile or and several of his best officers gone, Sheriso from where I started. I lay in a fence- dan had made a most audacious bayonet

After thus having thoroughly broken up the right wing, the Confederates directed Carson had told me that our gunboats their attention toward Gen. Thomas's center, were at Darien, on the Atlantic coast, at the | which had been reformed at right angles to

was to follow the Ocmulgee River, which I creasing force until its ammunition was well nigh exhausted. Assistance was then called for, and Rosecrans ordered forward Rousseau's reserves

troops being sent to take the place of Negley's fast-recoiling force. Rousseau's forces were withdrawn from the cedars and formed in the open space ing my hands on either side in the water to crossed by the Nashville pike and parallel keep inflammation out of my wounds, as | with the same. Rosseau's Division did not they were much irritated by the exertion of only check and drive back the exulting Confederate force, but held the position, and in reality saved the Federal army from that

which may have been a serious defeat. in the river, where I found myself near a Consequently, it appears that Comrade bridge belonging to the Brunswick Railroad, Patton was mistaken in the position that with rebel guards, a battery of artillery, and Rousseau's Division held, and as to the scattered command rallying on Sheridan, for cautiously steadied the boat with the stream, | certainly Rousseau's and Sheridan's Divisand resolved to float until they ordered me to | ions were not at any time during the battle

Where was Sheridan's Division at Perryville? We know that Rousseau's was in the could see the rebs as plain as day; but they midst of the fight and lost heavily, with apparently no assistance but Jackson's and Terrell's Brigades. But we do know that Buell had available force at hand-Sheridan and others; that he could have given the This traveling continued for a few days, Confederacy a blow that would have ended, so far as the western portion of it was concerned, many long, hard-fought battles that followed.—I. W. CRAIG, Co. D, 2d Ohio, Scribner's Brigade, Rousseau's Division.

STONEMAN RAID. Narrative of a Participant in that Memorable Dash in Dixic.

[Continued from last week.] EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: These delays suited Wheeler, but were not to our interest, and they lasted only long enough to plan some new movement. The hours flew

rapidly by. At length the advance of the Macon force attacked our horses in the rear. The guards succeeded in beating back the first assault, but it was evident that this defense could "It will not do," said he; "you will come | not continue longer than until the body of back here running off our niggers, burning the Macon force appeared. Our line at this our property, and raising the devil. You time was engaged in a simultaneous attack, Michigan men have done us more damage | into which our men had thrown the most than all the rest." He then took a small superhuman effort. The enemy's lines gave way for a moment, and victory seemed almost We arrived at the station-Buzzards' within our reach, but word came that our Roost-and Barnum's woolly horse would not | horses in the rear were attacked, and a hasty have attracted more attention than did I, for retreat was ordered. The rumor flew along they gathered from all sides to see a live our lines that Stoneman had surrendered. Yankee. The train arrived, and I was placed | The men and officers of Capron's Brigade, in charge of the trainmen, and sent back to determined to have no Andersonville in Macon, where the rebels claimed I had broken | theirs, flew to their horses, followed closely my parole of ho, or, which I strenuously by the enemy. Some were killed in the act denied. They placed me in the officers' of mounting. Led by their officers, Col. stockade. I began to think things looked Capron and Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, Maj. Quigg, rather serious, and immediately planned for and the company commanders, they charged another escape by getting my Connecticut furiously upon the rebel lett flank. Hills ment to a mounted charge, were no hindrance | verse of the song, which is as follows: But in the afternoon of the day that I in- to this rushing mass of desperate men, each tended to make the attempt to escape in the feeling that he is a host in himself. With evening they took me to Andersonville, and fury they fell upon the rebel line. It gave I was very glad to go there, for I expected way under their fierce saber attack, and some severe punishment at Macon for run- they charged through the broken line with triumphant shouts.

Northward we struck our course, and little grass grew under our horses' feet.

Col. Capron, in an account of this charge, spoke in the highest terms of praise of all his officers and men. Each at the head of the morning of the second day we saw a large his command led and inspired his men with

Once clear of the rebel lines, we dashed forward at a speed that distanced the purthrough the fields. He objected, saving the suit of Wheeler's main force, though folwhite folks were not up yet and the planta- lowed by detachments. About 6 p. m., tion slaves would not notice us. But he was | while passing through a narrow lane, we mistaken, for a large-sized negro in the road, were fiercely assailed by a strong force that had pursued us. This was a situation to breed a panic, but Maj. Quigg, taking with him Capts. Mayo and Sanford, together with the best armed and most reso ute men and opposite the house our escort told us again officers, threw himself in the rear, and by that we must stop. We told him we guessed superhuman courage and effort succeeded in not, and both started for the woods on the checking the enemy until the point was safely passed by the column.

The rebels continued to harass us until guns came out of the house, and with several | dark. We now traveled a northeasterly route. passing through Columbus, and making our first halt Aug. 1, in the evening, between Madison and Yellow River, having marched given a good chance to wash, and clean towels, since the battle of Sunshine Church full 60

Here we fell in with Col. Adams and his brigade, who had cut through the weakened rebel lines at another point, leaving Gen. Stoneman to deliver up to Wheeler a part of days. Once I stooped over, when everything | Butler's Indiana Brigade. If this was a shoulders, having fainted from over-exertion, his command to escape,—and we confess it | changing his Headquarters to Chattanooga. lack of food and rest. The next morning some- looks somewhat like it,-it was certainly one one asked me if I thought I could get along of the most noble and self-sacrificing deeds course he had passed over any number of

recorded. Capron and Adams now differed as t which had seniority of rank and right to command the division. They finally agreed 27, I signed my parole, and with others to disagree, and each went his own way. marched out of the pen, each of us getting a Col. Adams demonstrated his superiority in loaf of bread. While standing in the ranks one respect at least-that of being the waiting for the cars I felt an almost uncon- superior woodsmen, as he finally escaped with his whole brigade. Capron was not so successful. Unacquainted with the country, he employed guides, who, proving false, led ground. him on wrong roads until again far back towards Macon. Meantime, unknown to him, Arrived at Savannah, we staid all night out he was followed by a large command under

We reached Yellow River just after sunrise Tuesday, Aug. 2, and halted near the

About 4 p. m. we moved in the direction of Hog Mountain, marched until dark, then halted to feed and get supper. We resumed our march until 1 o'clock a. m., Aug. 3, when, deeming his command out of danger, Col. Kola plant, found on the Congo River, West | Capron ordered his brigade to halt in a lane,

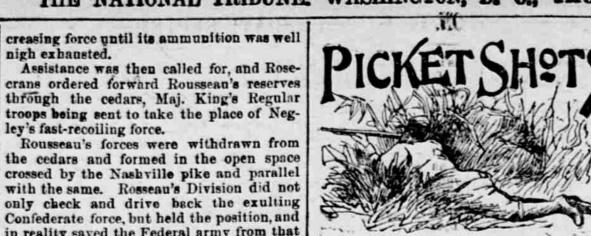
tie their horses, and lie down for some rest. That night our slumber was sound and sweet, but oh! what an awakening! The command of the rebel Gen. Ivesen, after having killed and captured our drowsy picket, dashed with fury through the lane, braining many of our men as they slept. Those who were not killed were so suddenly aroused and confused that they had no more time than was needed to spring from their beds and avoid the furiously-dashing column of the enemy. Singly and in small squads they escaped in and through cornfields. hunted down with inhuman barbarity by rebel soldiers, guerrillas, citizens, and blood hounds. Many were captured. Many of Many of them were still more unmercifully treated by being sent to dread Anderson-

From this time our record of the regiment and brigade necessarily ceases until weeks afterward, when the remnant was gathered at Marietta, Ga., having been coming into camp in small straggling parties and singly, all dismounted, and most of them without arms. Footsore and nearly starved they made their way through the rebel country and the rebel lines; even the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel came in on foot, bareheaded and virtually barefooted, shorn of much of their command and for the time all

of their dignity. What a sad ending to so noble an undertaking. We went out to release our noble comrades from prison hells. Perhaps onehalf of our command returned in the most pitiable plight. The remainder were killed outright or themselves made victims to the most vicious cruelty that men or devils could invent. One squad only of our men escaped, mounted, and they were out on scout duty, and took a circuitous route of several hundred miles.

> (To be continued.) FOR BRAIN-WORKERS. Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. LEE W. BATTLE, Durham, N. C., says: mouth of the Altamaha River, and my map the original line, and which had bravely large, and results very good among brain-workshowed me that all I had to do for a guide | held its own against an apparently ever-in- | ers, giving satisfaction in every instance."



S. C. Miles, Co. E, 8th Wis., Stetsonville, Vis., writes: "I wish to make a correction in my article published in your issue of Aug. 8, in regard to the fight at Lake Chicott, where I state that Capt. King, of Co. G. was in command of that company in the skirmish-line. I was mistaken, as Capt. Charles P. King, of that company, was at games adopted. the time detained on the boat from the effects of a wound received at Bayou De Claize, on the Red River, a few days previous, and the regiment was in command of another officer of the company at that time. "And, inasmuch as I stated in my article that the officer in command of the company in skirmish-line on that day at Lake Chicott was unfitted by drink to command the skirmish-line, I wish to state that I was mistaken in stating that Capt. King was in com-

"I wish to state, further, that the 2d Wis. Cav. led the advance as skirmishers until the enemy was driven from the open field and took up their position across the bayou, under cover of the levee, along the opposite

Where Are the Owners.

T. G. Carlisle, Adjutant, Morris Post, 27, Fostoria, O., writes: "I have in my possession a number of discharge papers, which I am anxious to return to the soldiers or their families. The owners or representatives will address me, inclosing three cents in stamps to cover expense. They are as follows: Henry J. W. Baird, Co. A, 21st Ohio; Ho- and orphans. mer Williams, Co. G, 8th Ohio; John P. Walker, Co. A, 111th Ohio; Jacob Snyder, Co. E, 186th Ohio; John Currant, Co. I, 57th Ohio; Albert Shellhouse, Co. I, 175th Ohio; Hezekiah Raifsnyder, Co. F, 12th Mich.; James W. Keller, 2d battalion, V. R. C.; Silas W. Barnbiser, Co. D. 49th Ohio; Wm. Co. F, 100th Ohio; William Ward, Co. H, 1st Ohio H. A.; James Dougherty, Co. A, 186th Ohio; Benjamin Nickles, Co. B, 3d U. S. Cav.; Melvin Miller, Co. I, 19th U. S.;

Who Can Furnish the Song? E. E. Price, Corporal, Co. E, 121st N. Y., of 54 Wells street, Chicago, wants the words to the song of Perry's victory of Lake Erie, friend to unfasten a gateway where the slops and timber, usually considered an impedi- Sept. 10, 1813. He can remember only one

On the tenth of September, let's all well reme As long as the globe on its axes rolls round, We had a raw bloody fight commanded by Perry To make the proud flag of Great Britain co

Who Can Name the Place?

I. W. Craig, 26 Concord Place, Cincinnati, O., writes: "It has already been announced through the press that the relatives of First Lieut, Geo. W. Landrum, Co. D. 2d Ohio, had been granted permission by the War Department to erect a monument, which is now in position, to mark the spot where he fell during the battle of Chickamauga, Sept.

"Perhaps it would be well to state that early in the service Lient, Landrum had been detailed for the Signal Service branch of the Army of the Cumberland. During the battle of Chicksmanga, owing to the peculiarity of the battlefield, being the greater portion in timber and quite level land, the Signal arm of the service was of but little use. Consequently Gen. Thomas propriate legislation that a pension once utilized the officers of the Signal Corps as granted upon acceptable and accepted evi-

"This being the detail upon which Lieut. Landrum was placed, as he was known to be bold, and would hazard any risk, at the same time; was known to be cautious and ever watchful in his movements. "He had conveyed any number of im-

portant messages from Gen. Thomas to Gen. Rosecrans, and return, during the two days bloody couffict up to the hour of about 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday the 20th, the second day, while attempting that which would have been his last, however successruse of Gen. Stoneman's to permit most of ful, trip; as Gen. Rosecrans was at that hour "Lieut. Landrum, following the same

times, found the enemy had taken possession of that portion of the field. When he attempted to retrace his steps, being called to halt, heeded not the command, but, as a bold cavalier, spurred his white steed to renewed energy in trying to escape the thousands of leaden missiles that were hurled at him, the one single target. Apparently, when having almost reached the extreme rifle range, one deadly shot felled him to the

"It has been learned that a Confederate Surgeon approached the Lieutenant and examined the wound, which was necessarily hours, when death relieved him.

"As is well known, the battlefield remained in possession of the Confederates from Sept. 20 to Nov. 25. As early as practicable the relatives visited the battlefield with the hope of getting some trace of the Lieutenant's remains, intending to remove them to his Northern home for burial.

"In this they were unsuccessful; neither could they at that time learn upon what portion of the battlefield he had fallen, thereby being deprived of any chances that | dropped from the roll, with the payment to may be in their favor.

And not until recently-30 years afterhave they been successful in locating the spot where he fell, by eye-witnesses to the occurrence, and not to this day has mortal man been heard from that can say he saw him buried, even in the rough habiliments of a soldier's grave on the battlefield.

"Should this meet the eye of anyone that can give such information they would confer a kindly favor by writing.

That Tired Feeling is a dangerous symptom. Hood's Sarsaparilla will remove it.

A COOL HAND. A Little Story of Bravery Under Trying Circhustances.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: When the 155th Pa. was occupying the works on the right of Fort Hell, on the Petersburg front. about July, 1864, one morning, after coming in off the picket-line, "40 Shanghran." a private of Co. C, was busy making his toilet, with a tin wash-basin, on the ground.

Placing his picket looking-glass on a barrel, he was combing his hair. The rebels were throwing mortar shell. You all know that the whirring sound of a mortar shell ascending is something similar to a call "Where is he; where is he?" and in its descent the sound is changed to sound something like the call "Here he is; here he is." "40," like all who had seen service, had become familiar with the routine scenes and

Chicago, Ill.

sounds, and, tired out, he was more absorbed in combing his hair than in noting mortar A shell struck near him and exploded, throwing the dirt all over him. The concussion and force blew dirt onto his head and down his neck under his shirt. "40" never dodged or changed his position, but | Encampment approached his courage weakcoolly shook his head, and with his hand frazzled it out of his hair and pulled his shirt out of his pants and shook it, and again

out any glass. "40" never moved a muscle. indicating that nothing out of the usual every-day occurrence had taken place .-GEORGE F. MORGAN, Captain, 155th Pa.,

SITTING IN COUNCIL. (Continued from second page.)

ional Eucampment unless rates are made of one cent a mile or less for transportation. Adverse to a resolution from the Depart-

ment of the Potomac praying Congress to make a penalty for violation of the veterans' preference law. A spirited discussion ensued among Comrades Anderson, Potomac; Adams, Massachusetts; Tanner, New York; Townsend,

Ohie, and others. All were in favor of solnull and void.

The report of the committee was disagreed to and the resolution adopted. Resolution protesting against the desecra-

tion of Memorial Day by public sports and

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS. Comrade I. N. Walker, from the Committee on Pensions, reported as follows:

REPORT OF PENSION COMMITTEE. "Who shall be just if not the Nation? Who shall be grateful if not the Republic? Who shall be generous if not the people whose life and liberty have been preserved and re-established by their worthy sons?

"The Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment convened, speaking not in its own behalf nor in anywise for its own interests, but for worthy but needy and suffering comrades, who, in the days of their youth, gave to their distressed country all that they had and all that they held dear in order that the Union might be preserved intact, and that the sunlight of liberty might shine undimmed throughout the whole land they loved in all its parts, appealing to the whole people for justice, solemnly protests against a policy which would deprive diminish, or impair the liberal provisions made during the past 30 years for the man who had borne the battle, and for his widow

"In recognition of the sacred trust imposed upon them by the immortal Lincoln, and the unselfish services rendered, a grateful people has striven for a third of a century to measurably relieve the suffering of its distressed veterans, and make recompense for the trials they had endured and the serv-C. Elliott, Co. B, 195th Ohio; John Brown, ices they had rendered. Wise and liberal construction had prevailed, in accordance with recognized legal principles, applicable to remedial legislation, so that the remedy sought to be provided should be furnished, Daniel Wagner (descriptive roll), Co. D, 21st and the trust so imposed and recognized fully and faithfully carried out; but as the years have passed, the smoke of battle blown away, and the war itself become a memory and passed into history, a generation has come on that 'knew not Joseph,' and in some quarters the old soldier has come to be looked upon somewhat in the light of a burden instead of a great and patriotic privilege, as he should still appear when viewed in his true character.

"Deferring to this view-wholly unworthy of a great and patriotic people-constructions have been given to laws, wise and just in themselves, by and under which burdens and restrictions have been imposed upon those illy able to stand up under them, and the just provisions authorized have been grudgingly doled out as though laws passed in the interests of the pensioner as a just recognition of the obligations of the country were criminal laws, to be strictly construed, and the beneficiaries thereof were public enemies, or parasites, seeking unjust admission to the Treasury of the United

"The representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, recognizing the deep sentiment of gratitude which justly pervades the entire community when removed from the insolence of office, solemnly declared by apstaff and messenger service of importance, dence constituted a vested right of which the possessor could not be deprived except | tion of the officers-elect was proceeded with. by due process of law; and we insist that | Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Wiessert this salutary and patriotic provision shall be acting as Installing Officer. carried out with the utmost good faith, to correspond with the high character of the obligation recognized and owing.

"No Nation that is unmindful of its duties to its defenders can expect that hearty, ungrudging loyalty which is the pride and glory of the American soldier, and we demand for our comrades that just treatment that the country gladly concedes. No niggardly cutting down of pensions under the guise of reissue; no partial and grudging Thousands of People Gathered at Wilder allowances that cut here and pare there, will meet with the full measure of duty that the country owes to its surviving heroes. Nothing short of full measure, dealt with an bonest hand and a liberal sentiment of the whole people, and earnestly believe that our appeal will not be in

"Receding from no position that we have heretofore taken, reaffirming all our previons declarations on the subject, we specially demand a liberal and just construction of the laws passed for the benefit of the penfatal. The Lieutenant lived about two sioner, to the end that his declining years may not be harassed with the doubts born of distrust, or the difficulties thrown around him by a rigorous and restricted construction of laws passed in the effort to relieve his necessities."

> The reading of the report was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its clase was adopted by acclamation. Comrade Semple felt that the report did not

go for enough. It should have demanded the restoration of every one who had been him of every dollar of which he had been unlawfully deprived. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

H. O. Moore, from the Committee on the Adjutant-General's Report, reported, highly commending Adjutant-General Jones's administration of his office, and indorsing his recommendation to establish permanent National Headquarters.

The report was divided, and that portion relating to the establishment of a permanent Headquarters was taken up and discussed. Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, of Pennsylvania, offered old Independence Hall in Philadelphia-rent, fuel, and light freeas a depository for the documents, books,

and relics of the Order. H. C. Townsend, of Ohio, moved to instruct the Commander-in-Chief to make the necessary arrangements for the storage of the archives in Independence Hall. This, with some amendment, was finally adopted.

LOYAL WOMEN. A committee of five was ordered to consider a plan for a suitable monument to the loval women of the war.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of

Louisville for their magnificent hospitality were adopted by a rising vote. A resolution was adopted requiring that a satisfactory schedule of hotel rates be furnished to the Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration by Dec. 15 before any National Encampment.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. Past Commander-in-Chief Beath, from the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual, said that at the last National Encampment he concluded 25 years' of service as Chairman of the Committee, and decided to retire from the position, but as the time for this ened, and he therefore started upon another quarter of a centry of service. Loud cheera. He read a number of propositions upon proceeded to comb his hair, this time withwhich he reported adversely, and the report

the proposition; but Comrade Harrington, of the committee, acting under the instructions of his Department, felt it his duty to present

a minority report. The report of the majority was adopted without discussion. It was decided that the names of candidates for muster-in to the G.A.R. who were

rejected, must not be published. QUARTERMASTER-GENRAL'S REPORT. Gen. J. S. Martin, of the Committee on the Quartermaster-General's Report, reported that the books and accounts had been examined by an expert accountant, and diers' preference, but the ground of opposi- found to be in excellent condition. The tion was that such legislation had been de- committee complimented Quartermastercided to be class legislation, and therefore General Burst on his management of the

SURGEON-GENERAL.

W. D. Hoard, Wisconsin, nominated Dr. J. B. Whiting, Janesville, for Surgeon-General. Elected by acclamation. CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF. Past Commander-in-Chief Rea, Minnesota,

nominated Rev. Charles E. Hill, of New

Jersey, formerly Chaplain of the 118th Pa., for Chaplain-in-Chief. E. W. Tatlock, of Utah, presented the name of Rev. Thos. C. Iliff, of Salt Lake. The vote resulted: нш. 77

Comrade Hill moved that the vote be

nade unanimous. COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION. The following names were announced as a Council of Administration:

Alabama-M. D. Wickersham, Mobile. Arizona-J. W. Darrington. Arkansas-Powell Clayton, Eureka California and Nevada-A. W. Barrett,

acramento. Colorado and Washington-A. W. Jones. Connecticut-Aug. D. Sanborn, New Delaware-Lewis C. Grubb. Florida-W. J. Allen, Jacksonville. Georgia-A. E. Sholes.

Idaho-P. R. Minor. Illinois-Thos. W. Scoll. Indiana-W. H. Armstrong. Indian Territory .-Iowa-A. W. Swahn. Kansas-B. Dornblaser, Fredonis. Kentucky-Charles W. Erdmann, Louis-

Louisiana and Mississippi-James Lewis, New Orleans. Maine-S. B. Swipe, Bath. Maryland-Charles L. Marburg, Balti-

Massachusetts-H. W. Downs, Boston, Michigau-Geo. H. H. Hepkins, Detroit. Minnesota-Albert Scheffer. Missouri-F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis. Montana-G. W. S. Wisner, Anaconda. Nebraska-Thomas J. Majors, Peru. New Hampshire-E. A. Badger, Lakeport. New Jewsey-J. T. Kents. New Mexico-J. W. Crawford. New York-Theo. F. Reed, Spring Valley. North Dakota-W. H. Brown. Oklahoma-J. J. Hassler. Ohio-R. H. Cockran, Teledo, Oregon-H. B. Compson, Portland. Pennsylvania-Chas. W. Gerwig. Potomac-I. W. Stone. Rhode Island-Charles A. Barbour. South Dakota-E. B. Farr. Tennessee-H. T. Steele. Texas-E. L. Whitman. Utah-E. B. Tatlock. Vermont-E. W. Jewett, Swanton.

Virginia and North Carolina-H. E. Washington and Alaska-Jos. Dickerson. West Virginia-M. B. Bartlett, Parkers-

Wisconsin-Geo. L. Thomas, Milwaukee. INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS. No further business appearing the installa-

200,000 MEN CURED.

Since 1891 over 200,000 men have used the lost vigor, from errors and excesses. You can prepare it yourself or I will furnish it ready for use cheaper than a druggist can. Recipe and full directions by addressing, Mr. Thomas Barnes, Box 556, Marshall, Mich.

GRAND BARBECUE.

Park. The grand barbecue at Wilder Park brought out fully 150,000 people. Of the immense multitude fully 75,000 were fed. Those who came in the afternoon did not care to eat, having heart, will ever meet with the approbation come out expressly for the purpose of seeing of the American people, and for this we con- the cake-walk and hearing the jubilee singers. fidently appeal to the grateful, patriotic Everybody who went had a good time, and the day was attended by no unpleasant incidents. The veterans were more than pleased with what they saw, heard, ate and drank, and went away with the best possible opinion of Kentucky hos-

One of the features of the day was the cake walk. The following acted as judges: J. R. W. Smith, Dr. A. W. Smith, and Messrs. Marion Taylor, W. A. Haas, Ben F. Huhlein, W. P. Davis, H. C. Smith, J. P. Simmons, and S. P.

W. H. Pearce, of Boston, and Pauline M. Dowell were the successful pair. They were presented with the cake, \$50 in gold and a handsome gold medal with a diamond in the center, on which was inscribed "Championship of the World."

Cheap Excursions to the West.

Bountiful harvests are reported from all sections of the West and Northwest, and an exceptionally favorable opportunity for home-seekers and those desiring a change of location is offered by the series of low-rate exenssions which have been arranged by the Northwestern Line. Tickets for these excursions, with favorable time limits, will be sold on Aug. 29, Sept. 10 and 24, to points in northern Wisconsin, Michigan, northwestern Iowa, western Minneseta, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming. Utak, and a large number of other points. For full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address T. P. Vaille, S. E. P. A., 112 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

> PRESENTATIONS. Commander-in-Chief's Medal.

During the reception to the Commanderin-Chief at the Galt House Chief of Staff Nevius arose and called Commander-in-Chief Lawler before him and presented to him a gorgeous Grand Army badge, a gift from the staff. In the badge were set 107 diamonds, six of which were large ones, and at each point and in the center No. 1 appeared on the badge. The Commander-in-Chief is a member of Post 1, of Illinois.

On the badge was inscribed: "Presented

by the staff, in evidence of the appreciation of his worth as a citizen, services as a sol-

dier, and record as a comrade of the Grand Army." Mr. Lawler Remembered. Gen. Nevius also gave Gen. Lawler a breastpin, representing a sunburst, in which rays of gold spread from a large diamond, which he is to present to Mrs. Lawler on his

A badge was also presented to Adj't-Gen. C. Jones. It was of bronze, inlaid with gold, and bore five large diamonds. An anchor of gold was pendant, on which was the word "Vanderbilt," the name of the vessel

return home.

on which Gen. Jones served.

The badge presented to Q. M.-Gen. Burst was similar, except that the pendant was the Twentieth Corps badge. On it was inscribed Gen. Burst's war record, a fine one.

WANTED—By George E. Lemon, Washington, D.C.—The postoffice address of John Dribblebiss, who served in Capt. J. H. Prentiss' Company, 1st U. S. H. A. (Mexican war,) and Co. K, 1st Minn., late war, and who formerly received mail at Wainut Shade, Mo., and Arkansas Lodge, Ind. Ter.; or, if dead, the full name and address of his nearest relative.

Present to Col. Cowan.

Better than a Pension. A pleasant and profitable business. It pays better than a pension. It is something that almost any comrade can manage successfully. It is a war exhibition, and the sale of actual war photographs. It is a splendid entertainment, and delights any audience; everybody likes it-men, women, and children. Not imaginary war scenes, but real war photographs taken at the front during the great war.

Thousands of genuine war scenes. We give our agents sole right to all the territory they can handle. Come and visit us, and see an exhibition, and we will give you full information on all the points of the business. If you cannot come and see us, write for Catalogue and investigate the matter. You will only need a little money to start the business; you cannot find any other business that will pay you as well, and that you will like as well, as you will this. We give the first preference to comrades, but in case any territory is not applied for by a comrade we will assign it to a son of veteran, or member of the Woman's Relief Corps, or any other reliable person.

The War Photograph and Exhibition Company, No. 21 Linden Place, HARTFORD, CONN. QQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQ

Climbing the Grand Canyon of The Yellowstone

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstons is from 700 to 1200 feet deep. A general average is perhaps 1000 feet. At many points the walls are absolutely vertical and are embellished with gigantic flutings and pinnacles. Architectural forms of great variety are seen. These combine with the vivid coloring to form a scene of beauty and grandeur.

Interspersed among the vertical declivities are smooth slopes, set at various angles. Many of these can be climbed, some with much difficulty, others with moderate exertion. Care must be exercised as regards footing, but for good muscular exercise and lung development the feat is worth trying. To stand in the bottom of this huge

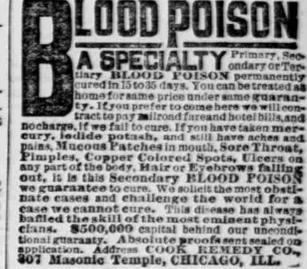
and vertical leaps; to see the flashing of the sunlight athwart the walls, are well worth the effort required to climb them. There is no danger in the attempt if care is exercised. The climb into and out of this wonderful place where naught of life is seen, save the circling eagles far

trench and gaze upward at the Philistinio walls, touched with beauty by the hands of

God: to watch the emerald stream rushing

through its narrow prison in foamy rapids

overhead, is a profound experience. If you will send six cents to CHAS. S. FRE, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., he will send a finely illustrated book telling about Yellowstone Park and a climb into the Canyon.











Mention The National Tribune. SORE EVED ISAA THOMPSON, EYEWATER

WANTED-ADDRESSES. WANTED-By Philip Ripper, Lewisville, Monroe County, Ohio—The names of two cooks at Camp Copeland, Battery C (Thompson's), in March, 1884, One gave me a ring with his initials on same. They went with me from Pittsburg to Allegheny before they had

their discharge. I was in Nevin's Battery. WANTED-The heirs of James A. Kelsey, late First Lieutenant of Co. D. 3d Ind. Cav., are anxious to learn of the whereabouts of the widow of said soidier, if living, and if dad, information as to when and where she died. Soldler was formerly a resident of Aurora, Ind. The widow moved to Cali-fornia some years ago. Address Box 892, Sheibyville.

was sustained.

Next he reported a resolution from the Department of Massachusetts demanding the abolition of the "House of Lords." The committee decided, unanimously, adverse to commander of the First New York Battery."

Members of the 1st N. Y. battery presented Col. Cowan, their old commander, with a handsome badge, inscribed as follows: "Col. Andrew Cowan, Louisville, Ky. From his committee decided, unanimously, adverse to commander with his daughter, Sallie Stephenson, South of the Communicate with his daughter, Sallie Stephenson, South of the Communicate with his daughter, Sallie Stephenson, South of the Communicate with his daughter, Sallie Stephenson, South of the Communicate with his daughter, Sallie Stephenson, South of the Col. Cowan, their old commander, with a handsome badge, inscribed as follows: "Col. Cowan, their old commander, with a handsome badge, inscribed as follows: "Col. Cowan, their old commander, with a handsome badge, inscribed as follows: "Col. Cowan, their old commander, with a handsome badge, inscribed as follows: "Col. Cowan, Who may know anything about John Stephenson, who enlisted in Norfolk, Va. Immediately after the capturation of that town to the Union forces, or old communicate with his daughter, Sallie Stephenson, Stephenson, who was a communicate with his daughter, Sallie Stephenson, Stephen